maximum allowable residue levels of any pesticide that has been canceled, suspended, revoked, or otherwise prohibited under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

*Pesticide test sample.* An official sample or samples, collected from a lot of tobacco by the AMS Tobacco Division inspector for analysis by a certified chemist to ascertain the residue levels of pesticides that have been canceled, suspended, revoked, or otherwise prohibited under the FIFRA.

*Sample Identification Form (Form TB–89).* A document approved by the Director of the Tobacco Division that identifies and accompanies the sample to the testing facility.

*2,4,5–T.* The common abbreviation for the acid herbicide 2,4,5–Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

*TDE.* The common abbreviation for the chlorinated insecticide 1,1–Dichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane.

*Testing.* The chemical analysis of a pesticide test sample to determine the presence and levels of pesticide residues.

*Tobacco.* Tobacco as it appears between the time it is cured and stripped from the stalk, or primed and cured, in whole leaf or strip form, and the time it enters into the different manufacturing processes. Conditioning, sweating, stemming, and threshing are not regarded as manufacturing processes. Tobacco, as used in this part does not include manufactured or semimanufactured products, stems, cuttings, clippings, trimmings, siftings, or dust.

### § 92.3 Location for laboratory testing and kind of services available.

(a) The analytical testing of imported Type 92 flue-cured tobacco samples and imported Type 93 burley tobacco samples for maximum pesticide residue level determinations is performed at the Science and Technology Division's Eastern Laboratory, and is located at: USDA, AMS, Science and Technology Division, Eastern Laboratory, 645 Cox Road, Gastonia, NC 28054.

(b) Domestic-grown tobacco and tobacco products may be analyzed for acid herbicides, chlorinated hydrocarbons, fumigants, and organophosphates at the Science and Technology Division facility in this section.

(c) The Division performs for the Tobacco Division the quantitative and confirmatory chemical residue analyses on pesticide test samples of imported tobacco for the following specific pesticides:

(1) Organochlorine pesticides such as Dichloro-diphenyldichloroethylene (DDE), Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane (DDT), 1,1–Dichloro-2,2-bis (p-chlorophenyl)ethane (TDE), Toxaphene, Endrin, Aldrin, Dieldrin, Heptachlor, Methoxychlor, Chlordane, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene (HCB), Cypermethrin, and Permethrin.

(2) Organophosphorus pesticides such as Formothion.

(3) Fumigants such as Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) and Dibromochloropropane (DBCP).

(4) Acid herbicides such as 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T, and Dicamba.

[58 FR 42424, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51350, Oct. 2, 1996, 61 FR 55840, Oct. 29, 1996]

### § 92.4 Approved forms for reporting analytical results.

(a) Form TB–89, ''Imported Tobacco Pesticide Residue Analysis'' certificate, is enclosed with and identifies the sample submitted to the laboratory.

(b) Test results of the pesticide analyses for tobacco shall be recorded on ''Certificate of Analysis For Official Samples,'' Form CSSD–3, and shall be expressed in total parts per million, per gram sample for each particular pesticide residue found in the lot of tobacco. Form CSSD–3 is attached to Form TB–89 that is returned to the Tobacco Division. The analytical data on Form CSSD–3 substantiates the information placed on Form TB–89.

### § 92.5 Analytical methods.

Every chemist certified to analyze tobacco samples for pesticide residue contamination shall follow precisely the USDA developed analytical test methods and all successive official

method updates, as approved by the Director, Science and Technology Division.

[58 FR 42424, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51350, Oct. 2, 1996]

### § 92.6 Cost for pesticide analysis set by cooperative agreement.

The fee for the pesticide analysis of tobacco is set by the Tobacco Division, in conjunction with the Science and Technology Division, and appears at § 29.500 as part of Tobacco Division's fees for sampling and certification of imported flue-cured and burley tobacco. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) exists between the Tobacco Division and the Science and Technology Division for the testing of imported tobacco samples for pesticide residue contamination, and the corresponding agreement on the cost of analyses is specified in this document.

[58 FR 42424, Aug. 9, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 51350, Oct. 2, 1996]

# PART 93—PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

## Subpart A—Citrus Juices and Certain Citrus Products

Sec.



## Subpart B—Peanuts, Tree Nuts, Corn and Other Oilseeds



AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1622, 1624.

SOURCE: 61 FR 51351, Oct. 2, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

## Subpart A—Citrus Juices and Certain Citrus Products

### § 93.1 General.

Domestic and imported citrus products are tested to determine whether quality and grade standards are satisfied as set forth in the Florida Citrus Code.

### § 93.2 Definitions.

Words used in the regulations in this subpart in the singular form will import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand. As used throughout the regulations in this subpart, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms will be construed to mean:

*Acid.* The grams of total acidity, calculated as anhydrous citric acid, per 100 grams of juice or citrus product. Total acidity is determined by titration with standard sodium hydroxide solution, using phenolphthalein as indicator.

*Brix or degrees Brix.* The percent by weight total soluble solids of the juice or citrus product when tested with a Brix hydrometer calibrated at 20° C (68° F) and to which any applicable temperature correction has been made. The Brix or degrees Brix may be determined by any other method which gives equivalent results.

*Brix value.* The refractometric sucrose value of the juice or citrus product determined in accordance with the ''International Scale of Refractive Indices of Sucrose Solutions'' and to which the applicable correction for acid is added. The Brix value is determined in accordance with the refractometric method outlined in the Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC INTERNATIONAL, Suite 500, 481 North Frederick Avenue, Gaithersburg, MD 20877–2417.

*Brix value/acid ratio.* The ratio of the Brix value of the juice or citrus product, in degrees Brix, to the grams of anhydrous citric acid per 100 grams of juice or citrus product.

*Brix/acid ratio.* The ratio of the degrees Brix of the juice to the grams of